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Beth E. Borowsky, et al.  
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--71. (Amended) A process for identifying a chemical compound which specifically binds to a polypeptide [of claim 10] encoded by a nucleic acid comprising the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO: 10) or a polypeptide having a sequence which varies therefrom by no more than 15 amino acids, such amino acid variations not involving amino acid positions 799-804 and not changing the functional properties of the polypeptide or a polypeptide encoded by said nucleic acid linked to a nucleic acid encoding a flag epitope, which comprises contacting the polypeptide with the compound under conditions suitable for binding, and detecting specific binding of the chemical compound to the polypeptide.---

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Please add new claims 208-220 as follows:

C --208. (New) The process of claim <sup>224</sup>71, wherein the specific binding of the compound to the polypeptide is detected by means of an antibody which binds to the polypeptide.---

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C --209. (New) The process of claim <sup>224</sup>71, wherein the specific binding of the compound to the polypeptide is detected by a scintillation proximity assay.---

--210. (New) The process of claim 71, wherein the polypeptide has substantially the same amino acid sequence as that shown in Figure 5.---

--211. (New) The process of claim 71, wherein the compound is not previously known to bind to the polypeptide.---

--212. (New) A process involving competitive binding for identifying a chemical compound which specifically

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binds to a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO: 10) or a polypeptide having a sequence which varies therefrom by no more than 15 amino acids, such amino acid variations not involving amino acid positions 799-804 and not changing the functional properties of the polypeptide or a polypeptide encoded by said nucleic acid linked to a nucleic acid encoding a flag epitope, which comprises separately contacting the polypeptide, with both the chemical compound and a second chemical compound known to bind to the polypeptide, and with only the second chemical compound, under conditions suitable for binding of both compounds, and detecting specific binding of the chemical compound to the polypeptide, a decrease in the binding of the second chemical compound to the polypeptide in the presence of the chemical compound indicating that the chemical compound binds to the polypeptide.--

C --213. (New) The process of claim <sup>226</sup>~~212~~, wherein the specific binding of the compound to the polypeptide is detected by means of an antibody which binds to the polypeptide.--

C --214. (New) The process of claim <sup>226</sup>~~212~~, wherein the specific binding of the compound to the polypeptide is detected by a scintillation proximity assay.--

--215. (New) The process of claim 212, wherein the polypeptide has substantially the same amino acid sequence as that shown in Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO: 10).--

--216. (New) The process of claim 212, wherein the compound is not previously known to bind to the polypeptide.--

--217. (New) A method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to bind to a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid comprising the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 5 (SEQ ID NO: 10) or a polypeptide having a sequence which varies therefrom by no more than 15 amino acids, such amino acid variations not involving amino acid positions 799-804 and not changing the functional properties of the polypeptide or a polypeptide encoded by said nucleic acid linked to a nucleic acid encoding a flag epitope, to identify a compound which specifically binds to the polypeptide, which comprises:

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- (a) preparing a cell extract or cell supernatant from cells transfected with and expressing DNA encoding the polypeptide and contacting the cell extract or cell supernatant with a compound known to bind specifically to the polypeptide;
  - (b) contacting the preparation of step (a) with the plurality of compounds not known to bind specifically to the polypeptide, under conditions permitting binding of compounds known to bind the polypeptide;
  - (c) determining whether the binding of the compound known to bind to the polypeptide is reduced in the presence of the compounds, relative to the binding of the compound in the absence of the plurality of compounds; and if so
  - (d) separately determining the binding to the polypeptide of each compound included in the plurality of compounds, so as to thereby identify the compound which specifically binds to the

polypeptide.--

C --218. (New)The method of claim <sup>228</sup>~~217~~, wherein the cell is a mammalian cell.--

--219. (New)The method of claim 218, wherein the mammalian cell is non-neuronal in origin.--

--220. (New)The method of claim 219 wherein the non-neuronal cell is a COS-7 cell, a 293 human embryonic kidney cell, an LM(tk-) cell or an NIH-3T3 cell.--

BZ <sup>note</sup> --221. (New)The method for making a composition of matter which specifically binds to a polypeptide which comprises identifying a chemical compound using the process of any of claims ~~71, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, or 216~~ <sup>224, 208, 209, 225, 226, 213</sup> <sub>214 or 227</sub> and then synthesizing the chemical compound or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.--

sub D' --222. (New)The method of obtaining a composition which comprises admixing a carrier and a pharmaceutically effective amount of a chemical compound identified by the process of any of claims ~~71, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, or 216~~ <sup>224, 208, 209, 225, 226</sup> <sub>213, 214 or 227</sub> or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.--

--223. (New)The method of claim 222, wherein the composition is a pharmaceutical composition and the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.--

#### REMARKS

Claims 1-9, 13-48, 71, and 150 were pending in the subject application. By this Amendment, applicants have amended claim